

SETTLERS IN WISKONSAN.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 510.]

JUNE 24, 1842.

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT :

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of Wiskonsan, praying a grant of land to John Hood, find, upon an examination of the subject, that, during the 2d session of the 25th Congress, a report was made and bill reported by the Committee on the Public Lands, which said report is adopted by this committee, and a bill reported accordingly.

MARCH 2, 1838.

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of Wiskonsan, relative to the case of John Hood, submitted the following report :

It appears, on an examination of the proceedings of the register and receiver of the land office at Mineral Point, in Wiskonsan Territory, that pre-emptors, in addition to the usual proof of cultivation and possession, were required to furnish satisfactory testimony that the tract applied for by the pre-emptor did not contain mines, or valuable discoveries of lead ore. The land officers were not directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to require this additional testimony, yet they believed it to be their duty to do so, in consequence of the peculiar situation of the property in mines in that district; and their reasons are briefly stated in the following extract from a joint letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office :

"The situation of property in mines in this district led us to the adoption of the rule (of which the General Land Office has long since been notified) requiring that pre-emptors, in addition to the usual proof of cultivation and possession, should also show that the tract claimed by them did not contain mines or valuable discoveries of lead ore. Had we dispensed with this requisition, sir, you can easily imagine the injustice which would result, when you are informed that numerous pre-emption rights could be proven to tracts on which other individuals than the persons claiming pre-emption had property in mines worth thousands of dollars more than the paltry cabin and garden of the claimant under the law."

Some of the settlers in Wiskonsan have felt themselves aggrieved by the course adopted by the land officers, and have petitioned for relief. They are but few in number. The committee report a bill for their relief.

SETTLERS IN WISCONSIN

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 810]

JUNE 24, 1843.

Mr. Carey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, praying a grant of land to John Hood, upon an examination of the subject, that, during the 2d session of the 25th Congress, a report was made and bill reported by the Committee on the Public Lands, which said report is adopted by this committee, and bill reported accordingly.

MARCH 2, 1843.

Mr. Carey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, relative to the case of John Hood, submitted the following report:

It appears, on an examination of the proceedings of the register and receiver of the land office at Mineral Point, in Wisconsin Territory, that pre-emptors, in addition to the usual proof of cultivation and possession, were required to furnish satisfactory testimony that the tract applied for by the pre-emptor did not contain mines or valuable discoveries of lead ore. The land officers were not directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to require this additional testimony, yet they believed it to be their duty to do so, in consequence of the peculiar situation of the property in mines in that district; and their reasons are briefly stated in the following extract from a joint letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"The situation of property in mines in this district led us to the adoption of the rule (of which the General Land Office has long since been notified) requiring that pre-emptors, in addition to the usual proof of cultivation and possession, should also show that the tract claimed by them did not contain mines or valuable discoveries of lead ore. Had we dispensed with this requisition, sir, you can easily imagine the injustice which would result, when you are informed that numerous pre-emption rights could be proven to tracts on which other individuals than the persons claiming pre-emption had property in mines worth thousands of dollars more than the value of the cabin and garden of the claimant under the law."

Some of the settlers in Wisconsin have felt themselves aggrieved by the course adopted by the land officers, and have petitioned for relief. They are but few in number. The committee report a bill for their relief.